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ulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Yellowing Outlook.

The Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT's deteriorating print contains this week the subjoined remarks, signed by the Contributing Editor:

"The Japanese are a highly civilized people . . I believe that our people have, what I personally certainly have, a profound and hearty dmiration for them, an admiration for their espect for their national character. But this admiration and respect is [ste. Dr. MABIE!] accompanied by the firm conviction that it is not for the advantage of either people that emigrants from either country should settle in mass in the other country. The understanding between the two countries on this point should be on a basis of entire mutuality . . . The Americans who go to Japan and the Japanese who come to America should be of the same general classthat is, they should be travellers, students, teachers, scientific investigators, men engaged a international business, men solourning in the land for pleasure or study. As long as the emigration from each side is limited to classes such as these there will be no settlement in mass, and therefore no difficulty."

This statement of "firm conviction" on the subject of the exclusion of the Japanese is as worthless as it is positive of phrase and emphatic of utterance. It is worthless for the reason that the same person was expressing less than thirty months ago, in an equally positive and emphatic manner and with the weight of the authority of a President of the United States speaking in an annual message to the Congress, these alleged convictions respecting the desirability of admitting the Japanese not only to residence but also to full citizenship:

"It is wicked for a nation only to regard its own interest, and foolish to believe that such is the sole motive that actuates any other nation t should be our steady aim to raise the ethical standard of national action, just as we strive to raise the ethical standard of individual action Not only must we treat all nations fairly. but we must treat with justice and good wil all immigrants who come here under the law Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile: whether they come from England or Germany. Russia. Japan or Italy, matters nothing duct. . . . I recommend to the Congress tha an act be passed specifically providing for the uralisation of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens."

The first clance at the manuscript should have informed the Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT of the insincerity, immorality and entirely sensational purpose of this saffron article.

The Groaning Masses.

The tariff speech of the Hon. ALBERT S. BURLESON of Texas closes with passage which sounds very hollow to us, no matter how "ringing" it may be under the Lone Star:

"The masses of the people, who have been grouning under the increased cost of living were led to believe last fall that the necessitie of life would be cheapened—that they were to the cheaper food, cheaper clothes, cheaper boots and shoes. What answer will you make these people when, outraged by the fact that testend of the burden being lightened you have made it heavier, they demand of you to know what influence led you to their betrayal? This enewer must be made, and you cannot avoid making It."

Long defeated expectation has taught us the folly of looking for sense in the ordinary Representative's remarks on the tariff, be he protectionist or "tariff reformer." If he is the former, the effect of his talk, if it has any, must be to make "free traders"; if one of the latter, to add recruits to the defenders of "the Chinese wall." Who led the people to believe last fall that the necessaries of life would be cheapened? Not the Republicans. They offered, among other goods, prosperity under a protective tariff revised by its friends. It is true that the people had been tasting the fruits of a panic that occurred while the magic makers of flush times were in power, but what was to be done? Could they take BRYAN and his Democracy, at once the child and nurse of "calamity"? They were not far enough over the hill to the poorhouse for that. Even if Mr. TAPT had not been the sagacious, experienced, their number in some minor action of did a great deal of business down South sound and engaging character that he is, he could not have been defeated. be mistaken. Perhaps they dwell on business was well and thoroughly done; accumulates dislike as TAFT wins friend- Tammany Hall district leaders that are kind of Republicans Mr. TAFT wants to resignation. Anything rather than the is a trade, not a calling. perpetual charlatan. The belief preshare it.

cornucopia, and they are to have equal tant by retaining sin. or greater blessings from its successor.

Notice, however, what admirable mercurialists we Americans are. Revise the tariff? Much cry, little wool. The time for revision comes. The tariff is now out of date, a relic of barbarism is being revised. Where is the oppressed consumer? It is hard/work to get a squeak from him, save here and there, in accelerated petitions. It is the producer whose profits are threatened who does most of the petitioning. however, and makes most of the tumult. The cost of living has risen; keeps on rising. The consumer can't very well attribute both his blessing and his curse to the tariff. All he asks is, Get the (\$839,200,000)," are building or will be tariff out of the way and proceed to business. The tariff reformers are themselves

to blame if the consumer is cold whom they dote upon so, except in case of articles produced in their districts and therefore entitled to protection. The Devil of Greed has tempted the Democrats, and they have fallen with their usual alacrity in sinking. How can the suffering consumer believe in the sincerity of wailers over his fate who are eager to add to its severity by new duties or who refuse to mitigate it by voting to take off duties? Besides, was who brought in by their frantic fury excitement, the recklessness which. impotent in their mouths and hands, became for BRYAN, and above all for great deeds and great qualities, an ungrudging his plagiarist and supplanter, the Republican archimage, weapons of social high protectionists are expert humbuggers; many of them confidence men, if you will; speakers of patter and rigand the country has not forgotten how the Democratic party promised to make another kind of tariff and broke the promise.

> So the consumer, seeing one party sincerely preaching and practising protection and the other practising it if at Washington. The cost of living is high; the cost of living would still be high if the custom houses were turned into tariff reform clubs. The tariff and the "trusts" are good enough Aunt Sallies to chuck language at when you are paying, say, a rent bill; and the ulti- To the principle animating that resolumate consumer may rise ultimately or penultimately. Meanwhile the groaning masses will groan and bear it; and if statesmen like Mr. BURLESON of Texas long to reduce the cost of living they should find means of reducing population and demand.

The Unelected Elect.

Next Tuesday should be appointed as a day of thanksgiving, of general rejoicing, of universal acclaim, for on that day a certain new Committee of One Hundred is to be born. On that henceforth illustrious day there is to be handed down from above, promulgated from perfection, come at'in ways as mysteviors of this otherwise lost metropolis. Whence comes the list? No one knows. Who made it? No one will know. But there it will be and there it will remain forever in compacted completion, the ninety-nine and one heroes thereon emblazoned, the nucleus of the newest

regeneration, the unelected elect. In small matters we are content to cedure. We may mitigate machinery tyranny by occasional elections. Still, these are only trivial matters too unimprocess must be different. To trust the people here, to permit any referendum, any operation of the average mind or any exercise of the normal franchise, would be fatal in the extreme.

Fortunately tradition has preserved a proper reform procedure. In advance of each quadrennial rescue expedition our best citizens retire to secret conference. What determines the name and number of the best citizens? The best citizens of course: who else could be qualified? Without interference from profane hand and beyond the reach of the irreverent eve these best, citizens assemble, write down their names upon the page in the great book of civic salvation, highly resolve what is good for a declaration of principle and purpose calculated to reach the lower average intelligence of the community.

Are there only one hundred perfect paladins in any one year? Probably. because the heaven sent list never exceeds this number. In fact the very sacred character. What do the hunyears? That we cannot say. Occasion- stages of the administration. ally we think we recognize one of less transcendent import, but we may in 1907 and afterward, and we know that Why, even HENRY CABOT LODGE, who Olympus between elections. It is only but whether his familiarity with the ships, would have been accepted with constant in their occupation, and theirs appoint is as great as his acquaint-

vails that under a Republican admin- take a fresh start. We shall all arrange years is another and a very different istration and with a Republican Congress our affairs with proper regard to future matter. One can enter into the imit is easier to get the necessaries of redemption and prepare ourselves for patience of the "regulars," however, ife; and the Roosevelt panic could not the great uplift that is to come. We and see why they would have Mr. shall probably go first to Cooper Union HITCHCOCK get busy and fill all the The real, the enthusiasm, the madness to get the list of the latest Hundred. places comfortably while the President with which the people followed and Afterward perhaps we shall walk home is occupied with other matters. Mr. cheered the holy war against business by way of Fourteenth street just to HITCHCOCK is a very bright young man showed how strong is their sentimental make sure that Tammany Hall is still indeed, and we quite believe that he and heroic strain. Voluntarily is too there. Unless the name of CHARLES would act with vigor and despatch if arctic a description; passionately they FRANCIS MURPHY is written on the Cen- authorized to do so, but it does not apapplauded their own injury, cut off tury scroll we shall expect to find it pear that President TAPT is minded for

in these days of disillusionment they One Hundred. Then of course we could have to wait his leisure. He seems bent for their woes under the Dingley tariff? majority, we think, is in reality only They were prosperous till the Roosevelt the result of the public determination tent that small but serried band which Messiahs and impostors masquerading break; they are fairly prosperous again; to preserve the Committee of One Hunafter this, therefore on account of this; dred, to insure it against permanent so the Dingley tariff was the enchanted dissolution, to keep righteousness ex-

> In Spite of the Peace Societies. The declaration of the Peace Congress in session at Chicago that "public war unworthy of our time," conflicts with a condition of worldwide naval expansion. Mr. ARCHIBALD S. HURD shows in Cassier's Magazine for May that seventy ships "which may be regarded as belonging to the Dreadnought era, each representing on an average an expenditure of two millions sterling (\$9,700,000) and therefore aggregating a total outlay of about £140,000,000 laid down in this year of grace in the East and West, by Christian nations and by nations regarded as beyond the pale of Christianity.

Including the four Dreadnoughts projected by Austria, the total of big gun ships modelled more or less on the British prototype is seventy-four, and unless the peace societies prevail upon the nations to limit their armaments the number will be a round hundred in a brief space of time. China is planning three powerful ships of 21,000 tons, Argentina three of 16,500 tons and Chile two of 19,000 tons. Brazil will soon have the it not the old shrieking tariff smashers Miñas Geraes and Sao Paulo of 19,250 tons in commission-they were laid against Robber Barons and the Money down in 1907; and work was begun Devil the methods, the language, the on the Rio de Janeiro last November. Great Britain has three Dreadnoughts in commission (the term including her new giant cruisers), and ten more will be rapidly added to her fleet. Germany has none under her flag, but is building hatred and economic destruction? The nine, and four more will be laid down this year. Mr. HURD estimates further that Japan is building or will soon begin to build eight big gun ships, the marole; but they know their business, United States eight, France six, Russia four and Italy two. The medium sized battleship, which at one time was recommended by some eminent authoriies, Admiral MAHAN among them, has very few advocates now, the tendency being plainly toward greater Dreadnoughts, heavier broadside batteries still preaching against it, seems to be and larger secondary batteries to repel little moved by the tears wept over him the more formidable torpedo craft now in favor.

A resolution adopted by the Peace Congress set forth that "no dispute between nations, except such as may involve the national life and independence, should be reserved from arbitration, tion all the Powers would assent, but each must decide for itself what complication threatens to affect its life and independence, and in many cases the peace societies would reprobate the conclusion of the involved Powers. There never was a time when these worthy institutions bad a larger membership and held more meetings to protest against war as abhorrent, and never have the nations, Christian and heathen, prepared for conflict with more method and determination. It is distressing to lovers of peace, and perhaps portentous; but there is consolation in the thought that nations, like individuals, seldom come to blows when both rious as those whereby Greek heroes sides are well armed and prepared to

General Bingham's Civilian Army. One day in the year the police put themselves on exhibition to be judged in the mass and not to be appraised discreditable men among them. On that day the police stand out as they are, a sturdy, clean cut, determined lot follow old fashioned ways, reformed in of intelligent men; and New York part it is true, but of the earth earthy which at heart respects and cherishes after all. For the ordinary affairs of a true affection for its peace officers, public life we insist upon certain pro- stops its justified complaints of individuals, reverses its hasty generalizaby direct nominations, temper political tion of condemnation, looks them over with care, and goes home to sleep peacefully. Each year it seems as if the men portant to make it dangerous to trust in the ranks were smarter, more aththe people. But when it comes to the letic, younger. The rotund, puffing, red serious matter of civic salvation the faced men whose corporations project beyond their mates in the ranks grow fewer in number.

In the parade of yesterday as fine looking, intelligent appearing a body of men as can be found anywhere passed in well disciplined order before the Mayor, in reminder that, granted that it is not an exclusive collection of saints, the New York police force is a body that deserves the honest praise of the city and the citizens.

The Impatience of the South.

It is a curious fact that the Southern Republicans of the old true blue "organization" brand are almost unanimous in the opinion that President TAFT ought to turn over the appointments for that the millions, and in the end promulgate section to the Hon. FRANK H. HITCH-COCK and so get the matter off his hands. Mr. HITCHCOCK, as they assert with a great show of truth and justice, is ac- in the Mexican war, I believe? quainted very widely with Republicans throughout the section and could safely be trusted to make excellent selections. This would relieve the President of a number itself partakes of a certain very difficult and perplexing responsibility, and to that extent smooth his dred saviors of society do in the off pathway through the constructive

We are all aware that Mr. HITCHCOCK ance with the kind of Republicans Next Tuesday, then, the world will that can be manipulated in campaign their own noses to spite malefactors of there. Indeed if it were not always just that easy solution of the problem, great wealth. Is it to be expected that there we could have no Committee of and we fear that the "organization" will

can have more than a feeble concern not be saved. The usual Tammany on approaching it from an entirely new direction and on avoiding to some ex-

> Mr. HITCHCOCK understands so well. Similarly, the volunteer Democratic kind loves to be fooled, and every minute advisers by whom Mr. TAFT is so closely beleaguered at this time will have to take things easy for a while. In a thoughtless and impetuous moment Mr. TAFT once said that he intended to appoint for Federal Judges at the South only men of the very highest character, and to that end would choose Democrats rather than fall short of his pat- cal moment for Christianity the cult of riotic purpose. This was a fine and Mithra threatened to engulf it. Simon proper utterance enough, but it were better to have confided it to the four walls than to make it flagrant. It has subjected him to a veritable storm of counsel and solicitation, which has Didn't Apsethus, the Libyan, train a tended to deepen rather than illumine the fog. Even Mr. HITCHCOCK's handy reference book would be preferable to this jack o' lantern chase.

> But Mr. TAPT is right if we have accurately appraised his attitude. There were reasons why he should move speed ily in the cause of the Charleston collector and the New Orleans postmaster, and we all know that he moved with as Tyana: a Study of His Life and Times. Carolina, to be sure, there is a Judgeship which ought to be attended to as soon as possible, and in Alabama the Hon. OSCAR R. HANDLEY has occupied rean and antichrist. One hundred years the Southern Federal officeholders are We feel sure Mr. HITCHCOCK will supgood service and biddable enough at the pher. In the seventeenth century Charles Blount translated the two first books of psychological moment.

Everything depends on what Mr. TAFT wants to do with the South. Not being in the secret of that prodigious yearnbirdseye view.

Governor Hughes's plan of resorting to popular approval as a lever to force remedial legislation was employed by citizens as long ago as the early '60s.—Evening Post. Obviously they should have been

THE SUPREME COURT RULES.

dicted for aggravated anachronism.

But Counsel in the Matter of the Profan-Classic Appeal to History. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The argu ments have been heard and the briefs are all in now and the decision n ay be handed down. It follows:

The mate said: "All I ask is seevility, and that WASHINGTON, May 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Allow me please, to thank you and "Harvard '74" for the exact p rase of the ending of what you choose to term the profane classic. May you both be thrice blessed, for am I not a descendant of the whalers in the days when Moby Dick led Cap'n Ahab that us chase over the seas where the stories are. faring people roams even to the third and fourth generation? I ask you that.

As to that last paragraph, that succulent senthe others who speak in terms of music. "All I want is ai vility," should be begun with

and brass and the clash of the celestial cymbals "and that of the commonest" -here another pause. Then the insistence of the theme: "with all the vigor of the consonantal tones-and there you have the sentence as I have heard it told in the Crow's Nest in Glo'ster, on the wharves according to the delinquencies of the at New Begtord, down nigh Cap'n Coffin's old on Nantucket, and in the fo'c's'le of schooner lying in the doldrums of the trades of the south Atlantic. The story is entirely imperfect ut the phrasing of the ultimate retort as re ported, and quite accurately, by "Harvard '7-WILMINGTON, May 7.

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am quite at one with Captain Skinner of Pgovidence in demanding that having put your hand to the wheel in the effort to rescue the whaler story from corrupt texts and unworthy, even imperti ns you should go on and finally edit With that end in view I would say that the

dozambique of New Bedford is the name of the ship: Simms the captain, and Jones the mate. observe that in all the versions you have printe not one contains that bit of dialogue locating the whale which is as inevitable a part of the story as the whale itself. It runs this way: 'Cap'n

"And I goes aft, and I says to the cap'n: Simms," says 1, "ther she blows!" And Simms he answers an says, says he, 'Where away, Mr. Jones.' 'Two p'ints on the star-board bow,' says I, 'Cap'n Simms, sir.'" The yarn was brought by the late William H of the Herald staff to the classic gather ings at the Live and Let Live in 1871, and be gave as he got it from the sallormen of the navy He had been on a naval cruise for the paper, and e fine flower of his experience NEW YORK, May 7.

Mere Historical Heresy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir: Recently te the following editorial statement: "It was a chipper young Dostonian, if we re-member, who asked a certain martialist, 'Pardor General, but what war were you General in. 1812. Mexican or civil?' and was swiftly sent to grass by the old boy's immitigable 'Blank blank you, sir, read the history of your country!" This won't do. General "Corro Gordo" lams, once a Senator in Congress from of Kentucky, was "the martialist," and the colloquy

"Capitol Visitor-General Williams, you serve "The General -I did, sir.

"Capitel Visitor-And you were wounded a the battle of Cerro Gordo! "Capitol Visitor - Where were you wounded

Ceneral' General-I refuse further conversation sir, with a man so infernally ignorant of the

Benzoate of English. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One would appose that Dr. Wiley in his letter published by you to-day ridiculing incorrect English wou have succeeded in avoiding error himself, but like the plague in Poe's "Masque of the Red Death" it has gained entrance, and that in one of the few portions thereof intended to be serious. It occurs in the sentence "An ecilpse is always considered to be of a temporary character." Les Dr. Wiley should fall to detect the error let me suggest to him and others (including, I regret to say, our friend Chambers) that the same is contained in the sentence "What kind of a man is OBWALD N. JACOBY.

NEW YORK, May 7. Division of Musical Labor. Knicker-Is yours a musical family?

Bocker-The cook sings about her work, my daughter works abo

Evidence. Farmer Hayrick-The city is mighty wicked. Parmer Cornerib-Yes, even the trees are be

Suggestion. Knicker-What reform is most needed? Bocker-Politics should be taken out of poliAPOLLONIUS OF TYANA.

False gods have always been and always will abound. The number of pseudo as prophets must be enormous. Mana credulous being is born. Some iconoclast records seventeen crucified saviors, and before Christ appeared there were wild fanatics who called themselves Christs and preached the gospels of anarchy. It is only necessary to recall the name of Krishna, so eloquently described in George Borrow's "The Romany Rye. It should not be forgotten that at a criti-Magus pretended to perform the miracles of the Aposties, and like the Phaeton legend a story is related of this magician flying in midair at the circus and beyond the view of a vast multitude of spectators. small army of Libyan parrots to utter these words: "Apsethus is a god! Apsethus is a god!" The same anecdote is

philosopher, born at Tyana, Cappadocia

centre of fierce theological discussions. A slender book entitled "Apollonius of much wisdom as despatch; but there is by F. W. Groves Campbell, with an intro no great urgency, generally speaking, duction by Ernest Oldmeadow, has apno need for special haste. In North peared both in London and New York. It is, as the preface says-the meatiest part of the volume a tentative essay, for it is doubtful if the public can be seduced into reading at length about this pythagothe bench for some years, holding on ago, writes Mr. Oldmeadow, Edward Berafter Mr. ROOSEVELT'S pleasure in de- wick, vicar of Leixlip in County Kildare fiance of the Senate's refusal to confirm I reland, published the first English verhim. These are perhaps instances of sion of the "Life of Apollonius of Tyana," some imminence, but the great mass of by Flavius Philostratus, the sophist of Lemnos. This book has vanished; money well enough in their way, and unless cannot conjure it into the hands of dealers or bibliophiles. Yet, continues our President TAFT wishes to usher in a critic, Baur, Zeller, Cardinal Newman, J. really benignant dispensation they will A. Froude, Chassang, have discussed Apolserve as well as any others of their class. lonius. Old Burton quoted Philostratus and Keats read this quotation, for it is a port us in the assertion that they are footnote to his "Lamia." Swedenborgians very passable fellows, capable of fairly and theosophists have claimed the philoso-Philostratus and a terrible religious row a magician in league with the devil; the Blount book brought dismay to those of ing, we content ourselves with a purely little faith. The Tyanean was born during the same lustrum as Jesus Christ (Mr. Oldmeadow confidently assures us in a footnote that "everybody knows the current computation of the beginning of the Christian era is incorrect, and the first year of our Lord ought to be dated four or five years earlier." Perhaps, he concludes, the birth dates of the two prophets coincide); both were of miraculous birth. that is, both sprang from a god and a human mother; the lives of both were devoted to humanity. Blount caught it hot and heavy for his temerity. In 1698 he committed suicide because he could not marry his deceased wife's sister-a singular reason, indeed, though the church people put his death down to his atheism.

Philostratus wrote his 'Life of Apollonius" as a counterblast to the Christian Gospels. This was in the year A. D. 216. In 305 Hierocles, proconsul of Alexandria, published a critical examination of Christianity in which he opposed the Apollonian to the Christian miracles." The work is lost, but scholars know of it through the reply to its sophistries by Eusebius and Lactantius. Arnobius and St. Jerome, Bishop Sidonius Apollinaris tence in the reply of the mare to the skipper, let and St. John Chrysostom, as well as Phome speak in the phrases of my good friends tius of Constantinople—in the ninth cen-Henderson, Huneker, Krebbiel, Philip Hale and tury—all attacked Apollonius and his supposed translator. Evidently the Capthe soft susurrus of the approaching storm. There padocian made a profound impression. should be a pause, sustained with the undertone of Apollonius was what Augustine called an arodied in his own life the acts of Christ and His Apostles -at least Philostratus claimed he did. Some nineteenth century critics have ridiculed in the translation of the Lemnos rhetorician as pure fable. Cardinal Newman so believed; James Anthony Froude called Apollonius a blackguard and an impostor. Chassang speaks of him as a Chrysostom doubled by a Plotinus and a Porphyrius.

"Baur and Zeller held that the 'Life' was tendency writing"; and the Abbé Freppel said that Apollonius was "a Don Quixote of philosophy, Damls, his disciple, being his Sancho Panza." Marcus Aurelius fitted or competent, and will secure such wages or salary as her services are worth wages or sala nineteenth century critics have ridiculed his Sancho Panza." Marcus Aurelius vowed a temple to his honor, and Gibbon does not agree with those who see in the biography of Philostratus "a stroke of offensive defence" against Christianity. Strangely enough, it was the Empress Julia Domna who prompted Philostratus to write his "Life. Dr Campbell, with Pater in his memory.

comes dangerously near writing a rhapsody about his hero. Mr. Oldmeadow who is known as a writer of musical biographies and of several successful fictions, has omitted one man in his list of the Apollonian exegetists, though, properly speaking, not a critical emendaor, but the creator of a more concrete Apollonius of Tyana than can be found in nearly all the works of any of the authorities above quoted. We refer to the Temptation of Saint Anthony," by Gustave Flaubert, in the fourth book of which after successfully wrestling with the apparition of Simon Magus the harassed saint is dismayed by the entrance of Apollonius of Tyana and the dwarf Damis. They are tangible humans. The discussion that follows is indicative not only of Flaubert's erudition but also of his power of projecting dramatically human characters before the reader. His Apollonius is not only the mythic philosopher but the vigorous man of The man is proud of his virgin birth, of his prophesying, of the favor of kings, emperors and satraps. He has seen all countries, all life. He is more beautiful than a god; Damis sings his perfections, a kind of fluting chorus. Anthony is aghast at the miracles, at the raising of the dead to life, at the casting out of evil spirits, at the rescue of the young man Menippus, who escapes the Lamia or vampire at Baia. Apollonius is asked by Nero: "Why are you not afraid of me?" "Because," replied the philosopher, "the god who made terrible has made me intrepid." foretold that Vespasian would be emperor and Flaubert puts these words in the mouth of Damis:

"At Ephesus Apollonius witnessed the death of Domitian, who was at Rome . . Yes, at the theatre, in broad daylight, on the fourteenth of the kalend of October, he suddenly exclaimed: 'They are murdering Casar!' and he added every now and then, 'He rolls on the ground! 'Oh, how he struggles! He gets up again; he attempts to fly; the gates are shut. Ah! It is finished. He is dead! That very day Titus Flavius Domitianus was assassinated, as you are aware." Apollonius, so the saint is assured, was once persecuted by this same Domitian Damis and the populace witnessed the death of the philosopher; but at the sixth hour he came to life, saying, "It is I."

"Just like Him," whispers Anthony. Eventually he routs the two demons sent by Satan to tempt him through his pride of intellect-the weakest side of mankind Notwithstanding the brilliant reconstructive scholarship of Flaubert, and Philostratus with his fabulous tales, we believe Apollonius of Tyana to have been a different man. After all Dr. Campbell with his idealistic portrait suggests the real sage, neither a saint nor a wonder worker, but a dreamer and loyer of humanity; a sort of Telstoy, but with intellectual powers and without the experiences of a pessimistic, dissipated Russian aristocrat.

A Constitutional Question.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Will ou kindly inform your readers if this clause any truth or law to support the declarations of Section 4 of Article VII. of the State Constitution has been abrogated? It reads: No such law shall be submitted to be voted or at any general election when any other be voted for or against." I ask this in view State pension or the Cayuga Lake canal bill practised my profession here for more than told of Apollonius of Tyana, a peripatetic can be voted on this fall if either receives the sanction of the Governor.

Greece; and Apollonius, incredible as it It is agreed that the constitutional may seem to-day, was for a hundred years amendment to Article VIII., Section 10, relaand during the Middle Ages the storm amendment adopted November 7, 1905, these "or any amendment to the Constitution," and were dropped by the amendment adopted in 1905; but that in no wise changes the fact that a proposed amendment to the Constitution is both a "bill and a "law" in the sense as used in the Constitution, and the most that can be said on he question of legislative intent is that the words so eliminated were regarded as mere surplusage and were therefore dropped. No one will pretend for an instant but that he constitutional amendment must be submitted this fall, and I insist that the language quoted at the commencement of this article absolutely prohibits any bill passed under said section being submitted with the constitutional amendment to the people this

year. The Standard Dictionary defines "law" as a "legislative enactment" and "bill" as "the draft of a proposed law submitted to a legislative body for enactment: sometimes extended to the law or statute as enacted. If a proposed constitutional amendment is "bill" nor a "law" what is it? Both branches of the Legislature treat constitutional amendments as bills, and they are acted on and voted on precisely the same ensued. Bossuet described Apollonius as as other bills. I imagine with this serious question fairly up that the State Comp troller might find the sale of bonds for either project impossible. The Hon. George linton and other eminent lawyers who appeared before the Governor yesterday apparently entirely ignored this important HENRY L. GATES. NEW YORK, May 7.

apparently entirely ignored this important question.

HENRY L. GATES.

New York, May 7.

Socrates and the Suffragette.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: So much is said by women nowadays of the great good that is going to be accomplished when the right to vote is granted them that I would like to ask some information on the subject. The statements are usually so vague as to mean nothing. We are told that it will be a great benefit to all women, that it will be a great benefit to all women, that women ought to demand the ballot for the sake of their children, and finally that it will "purify politics."

I wish to ask in what way it will be a benefit to all women, and I cannot learn of any injustice to them which they could remedy by their votes. A married woman may own property and dispose of it as she chooses without the consent of her husband; she may sell or transfer real estate without his consent, whereas he cannot give title unless she joins in the deed. He is responsible for her support and maintenance and must pay her debts, while she cannot be compelled to pay his or to contribute toward his support. If she engages in business he cannot claim her earnings. If a married couple separate, the courts will invariably give the wife the custody of the children in liness she has been guilty of gross miscoduct.

An unmarried woman may own and dispose of property, engage in business, live where and as she pleases, come and go at the releasure with the same freedom that her pleasure with the same freedom may and the profession of the wife cannot see the wife cannot see the wife cannot he wife cannot her wife women has an an an an an an an and the proof that they belonged to the property in the wife. In my term of office as Judge a party was cannot claim her earnings. If a married woman may own and dispose of the wife is prohibition and are guilty of excesses toward the wife is powerless to right the wrongs and to free herself from a bondage worse the wife of the wife is powerless to right the wrongs and to free herse

pose of property, engage in business, live where and as she pleases, come and go at her pleasure with the same freedom that a man enjoys. A working woman may engage in any occupation for which she is fitted or competent, and will secure such

than men have willingly given her? As to her purifying influence in politics, are no women as liable to error as their brothers women as liable to error as their brothers? Are there not as many women open to bribery and political corruption as there are men? Yes, and I do believe there are more, for I truly think that very few women have a sense of honor as it is understood by men.

If some learned suffragette will give me some real reasons for the change in our

If some learned suffragette will give me some real reasons for the change in our system for which they clamor, can tell me of some great wrong to be righted, some crying injustice which men refuse to remedy, I shall be glad to be instructed and informed. No vague statements or "glittering generalities," however, will satisfy me. New YORK, May 8. Fiat Lux.

A Sad Reactionary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The natural of the human being for a higher nowe than his own to which he may look up, and from which depend, evinces itself in the American by his love for laws. It is not law or the proces of law that appeals to him, but law per se lative enactments which give authoritative form o virtuous public opinion

Not having a recognized monarch to fathe him, yet feeling a child's need of admonishment he venerates law in a manner unknown to for eign countries. Good boys go to Sunday school on Sundays. If an American plays cards on tha day law raises a reproving finger and says;
"Naughty boy, mustn't do that!" Of course he
continues his game; but he feels relieved and happy that there is something that takes so much in terest in his good behavior. In this way there are thousands of trifling, well meaning, innocuous laws which prescribe but in no way regulate the steps of each citizen. Many of them are the out come of fransient fads, also peculiar to our coun try, too young to have stable customs crystallize by centuries of usage. The devotee of each fad glows with satisfaction as it takes the form of aw, becomes tabulated in the legislative lists. Now, it has always seemed to me that resistance to law was the road to liberty. Theoretically the

merican citizen makes his own laws. Actually he may have some slight indirect influence upon legislation; but a law to have binding force mus be a conservative expression of overwhelming of casggerated opinion by a few. True law says: "Thou shalt not sin." American law says: Thou shalt practise good manners."

It is a fearful responsibility when the State human institution, says to the man: "Tho balt." This great power should be wielded wiel rejuctant conservatism. Better that a thousand petty nuisances exist than that one man's innate sense of justice and self-respect be substantial

NEW YORK, May 8.

Reactionaries Among the Oyster Eaters. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: All emphasis cossible should be laid upon the dangers of the bominable practice of "fattening" oysters. ollect one instance where an epidemic o vohold fever in a neighboring com

carly traced to a "fattening bed" in an adjacent bay, where there was a sewer outlet in clo roximity. If those of epicurean tendency among us would If those of epicurean tentions, as with their eyes eat with their minds as well as "with their eyes the "specially treated" syster would have to go.

Years. Stella-Some people don't know when they are

WOMAN IN LOUISIANA Disabilities Under Which She Is Placed by the Code.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIN regard to your article in which you took ssue with my interpretation of the civil laws of Louisiana in so far as they refer to legal rights of women, and in which you say hat "in a vague way we had supposed that the Civil Code made rather a specialty of protecting the property of married women and the rights of inheritance of children. and clearly intimate that you seriously doubt the correctness of my statements to the contrary, you suggest that "Justice White of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Hon. Edgar H. Farrar or the Hon. George Denegre come forward with a word of reassurance." In other words, they were appealed to to decide if there is made in my address.

I must say that I appreciate your delicary in not definitely deciding the question at on within three months after its passage issue until after obtaining the opinion of the above named gentlemen. aw or any other bill shall be submitted to you will examine the civil code of Louisiana. for my part, served Louisiana as Judge of the persistent claim made that either the of a District Court several years and have forty years. The constitution of 1879, Article 197, allows women to vote only on questions submitted to taxpayers. The system of sewerage in New Orleans became possible tive to the debt limit, must be voted on this fall. I am not unmindful that prior to the by you; but in all other respects the women, due to the votes of the fair sex, as suggested as declared by me, are disfranchised. words were in Section 4 of Article VII., framers of that Constitution owed their existence to a woman, yet they disfranchised women!

A wife, according to Article 122 of our Civil Code, cannot alienate, grant, mortgage or acquire property unless the husband concurs in the act. Suppose the husband, through ill nature or caprice, refuses to concur; should you consider that the code in this case a specialty of protecting the property of married Again, a wife, according to Article 2,397

of the Civil Code, whether separated in property by contract or judgment or not separated, cannot, except by and with the authorization of the husband, and in default of the husband that of the Judge. alienate her immovable effects of whatever nature they may be. According to Article 2,404 of the code

a husband is the head and master of the partnership or community of gains. He administers its effects, disposes of the revenues which they produce, and may alienate them without the consent or permission A father is, under Article 221, during mar-

riage, administrator of the estate of his minor children. The wife and mother is powerless.

In view of these articles of the Civil Code and other articles herein cited, I would be pleased to be informed if in your opinion your "vague suppositions" are well founded. hat these laws "make a specialty of proteeting the property of married women and the rights of inheritance of children." Suppose that the husband and father of the children is an unprincipled and worth-

wife out of the presence of witnesses, and the wife is powerless to right the wrongs and to free herself from a bondage worse than serfdom, worse than death. The matrimonial domicile is based upon the following articles of the Civil Code:

Article 48 declares that "a married woman has no other domicile than that of her husband."

Article 122 declares that "the wife is bound to live with her husband and to follow him wherever he chooses to reside."

Even in cases of suit by the wife for a separation or a divorce, she has no choice in the selection of a domicile. The code, Article 147, provides that "the Judge shall assign the house wherein she shall be obliged.

Article 147, provides that the study sharps assign the house wherein she shall be obliged to dwell, until the determination of the suit. Article 1782 of the code declares that all persons have the capacity to enter into contracts in Louisiana except persons of insane mind, those who are interdicted, minors and married women. She cannot enter into contracts, and is classed with lungities Ac.

enter into contracts, and is classed, in all unatics, &c.

For about a hundred years women, persons insane, deaf and dumb, and blind and criminals were prohibited from witnessing wills. They are, under the code, declared to be absolutely incapable. See Article

to be absolutely incapable. See Arrice 1691.

This iaw was amended in 1908 by the Legislature so as to allow women to witness wills other than those of their husbands. This was done, I am informed, for the benefit and convenience of planters and others in the country parishes who could not well spare laborers and employees during the planting and grinding season.

season.
The Era Club is composed of over 700 intelligent and refined ladies, and they were not guilty of the boisterous demonstration and conduct described by you.
Further information will be cheerfully given.
New ORLEANS, May 4.

A Legal Calamity. From the San Francisco Call.

Many stories are current in legal circles re-garding former Judge W. T. Wallace, one of the est known jurists in the history of San Franbisco, but here is a new story vouched for by Billy Barnes, at one time District Attorney. It "Wallace was examining a candidate for at

mission to the bar. All questions had been satis-factorily answered and the lawyer to be had ssed so brilliantly that Wallace decided to put simple question to terminate the ordeal. Gas ing benignly at the young man he asked:
"What is the liability of a common carrier?"
"Although lawyers the world over and from

time immemorial have wrestled with this prob though millions of words have been taken into the record of various cases in which this Your honor, I must beg you so withdraw the

ately I have forgotten.' "For a minute Wallace eyed the young man round him, remarked:

hen turning to the lawyers who were grouped Gentlemen, this is a sad case, in fact a ca

lability of a common carrier has forgotten. Airships and Worships

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article in the Bangkok Times reproduced in THE SUN this norning tells of the official deposition of a god dess whose lack of divine attributes was proved by the burning of her temple and image. The day before we read of an Italian aeroplane, hearing an invocation to St. Christopher, which fell and nearly killed its aeronaut. St. Christopher must be congratulating himself that his devotees are not so unchristian in spirit as those heathen Chinese. After a time the worthy saint will get on to these new langied devices, with the proection of which he has been so jutelligently

harged, and will be able to retrieve his mortify I regard the Oriental magistrate who depose the unfortunate goddess as altogether too preipitate, and feel quite sure that his judgment will This is the greatest opening a bright young saint ever had. St. James at the head of the armies o And some don't know when they are specified a flock of aeroplanes. SCOTT ROBINSON.

NEW YORK, May &